

NADATA GIBBOSA. — Eggs laid July 30th. They were small, hemispherical, the flat side attached to the leaf; opaque yellow with a white bloom all over them.

Aug. 5th they hatched, the *young larva* being not quite  $\frac{3}{16}$  inch long, clear yellow in color, with short, sparse hairs, and very slender anal props. The head was very large, and the body tapered from it to the anal props.

Aug. 9. *First moult.*  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch long, tapering as before. Head large, round, green. Body green with yellow lateral line. Sparse hairs visible only with a lens. Feet and props green.

Aug. 13. *2nd moult.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in length. Head very large, round, bilobed, very yellow green. Body tapering to anal props, white-green in color, with a pale yellow lateral line, or band. Sparse hairs. Feet and props green. The colors grew paler.

Aug. 19. *3d moult.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in length. Anal shield edged with yellow. Otherwise as before.

Aug. 25. *4th moult.*  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches long. Head large, round, with a deep suture, white-green, lighter on top. Body blue-green, dotted with white, and so thickly dotted on the dorsum as to look almost white. Lateral line yellow in some specimens, almost white in others. Anal shield edged with yellow. Feet and props green. Spiracles white encircled with tan-color. They grew to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, were stout, and had the general shape of the "cut-worms." Sept. 4th the first one stopped eating, grew a little purplish on the back and sides, and spun a thin web on the bottom of the tin.

Sept. 9th. *Pupa* appeared. It was  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch long, stout, shining, very dark brown, a little lighter between the segments. Abdominal segments pitted. Eye-cases very smooth and prominent. Anal hook short, bifurcated.

Caroline G. Soule.

A CORRECTION. — I have referred to the sycamore in my description of *Heterocampa unicolor* and again in that of *Halisidota harrisii* (Psyche, v. 6. p. 164) as *Acer pseudo-platanus*. This is a mistake for *Platanus occidentalis*.

Harrison G. Dyar.

NOTES:— Candèze has just issued at Liège a systematic catalogue of Elateridae known in 1890. The price is six francs.

The last number of the Canadian entomologist is especially valuable from its containing two interesting papers read to the Entomological club of the American association for the advancement of science, in August; viz., Mr. H. G. Hubbard's account of Insect-life in the hot springs of the Yellowstone National Park, and Mr. E. A. Schwarz's Preliminary remarks on the insect-fauna of the Great Salt Lake, Utah.

The 8th part of Moore's *Lepidoptera Indica* contains a table of the genera of Indian Satyrinae, 56 in number, and descriptions of the species of seven of the genera, together with the usual eight plates. It is interesting as figuring a considerable number of dry and wet season broods of Indian Satyrinae distinguished by de Nicéville. The early stages of two species only are given. The notes upon the distribution of the species are interesting and extensive, as usual. We notice one typographical error in the incorrect type used in the heading for *Virapa radza*.

The September number of the *Entomologische nachrichten* is entirely given up to a new systematic arrangement and synoptic table of the genera of Aeschnidae, by Dr. F. Karsch, in which he criticises the previous system of de Selys.

W. A. Wagner publishes in the Bulletin of the Moscow society of naturalists (1890, 626) a full description of the structure and habits of a new trap-door spider, *Tarentula opiphex*, which is specially interesting as being the

first known instance of a spider making an operculate burrow, outside of the *Territelariae*; the paper is accompanied by an excellent plate.

Mr. E. P. Van Duzee has published in the Bulletin of the Buffalo society of natural sciences an annotated list of the **Macrolepidoptera of the vicinity of Buffalo**, numbering 777 species. The relative abundance and station of most of the species are given.

Two more new works upon British insects are now under way. Mr. Charles G. Barrett, one of the editors of the Entomologist's monthly magazine, is publishing through Reeve and Company a descriptive account of the families, genera, and species of Lepidoptera of the British Islands with an account of their preparatory stages, habits, and localities. It is to be issued by parts in a large and small paper form for 54 and 10 shillings respectively. The second work is an account of British flies by F. B. Theobald, which is published by Elliot Stock. Six parts are to appear annually at a shilling each, but the extent of the work is not indicated in the advertisement of the same.

The seventh part of Kolbe's *Introduction to the knowledge of insects* completes in about twenty pages the account of the abdominal appendages by sections on the external male organs of generation, the fleshy legs of many larvæ, and a few minor topics, besides a bibliography of the subject which itself extends over half a dozen pages; this and the other special bibliographies, of which this part has several of much value, would be more convenient if more orderly; they appear to be neither alphabetical nor chronological and to have been somewhat hastily compiled. The internal organs occupy the rest of the part; first the hard parts and then the muscles, though in this the order of the prospectus is slightly violated. All the subjects are treated in the same excellent manner as in the earlier parts, but at the present rate the work will not be finished for several years.

At the October meeting of the Entomological Society of London Mr. Johnson exhibited a specimen of *Nabis* killed while holding its prey, a very hard species of *Ichneumon*; Mr. Saunders thought that from the nature of the *Ichneumon* the only chance the *Nabis* had of reaching its internal juices would be through the anal opening. Mr. Wailly exhibited larvae of *Citheronia regalis* in various stages bred from eggs received from Iowa and thought to be the first bred in England; Prof. J. B. Smith of New Jersey took part in a discussion which followed upon the habits of the larva. Dr. Sharp showed a weevil, *Ectopsis ferrugalis* of New Zealand, the ends of the elytra of which bore a close resemblance to the section of a twig cut with a sharp knife.

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## PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

### CAMBRIDGE ENTOMOLOGICAL CLUB.

13 FEBRUARY, 1891.—The 160th meeting of the Club was held at 156 Brattle St. Mr. S. H. Scudder was chosen chairman.

Mr. S. H. Scudder showed two of the specimens of *Zopherus* mentioned by him in *Psyche* (v. 5, p. 406) which were still living. He also exhibited some interesting figures of fossil *Rhynchophora* from Florissant, Col.

13 MARCH, 1891.—The 161st meeting of the Club was held at 156 Brattle St. Mr. S. Henshaw was chosen chairman.

Remarks were made concerning the recent death of Mr. Holmes Hinkley, one of the more active members and a member of the Executive Committee.

An informal discussion followed on the monstrosities of Coleoptera, in which all participated. Mr. S. H. Scudder showed one specimen each of *Galerita janus*, *Chlaenius tomentosus*, *Lachnosterna fusca*, and *Trichius piger*, all of which exhibited some curious malformations. (See *Psyche*, v. 6, p. 89-93, pl. 2.)